Speeches by Embassador Bayard and Consul-General Collins at Liverpool-Gladstone's Policy.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 6 .- The strike of the employes of the horsz-car lines of this city assumed a most threatening aspect to-day. This morning a crowd of over five thousand rioters assembled on the Cannabler, the widest and most frequented thoroughfare of this city, and overturned fifteen horse cars which the companies attempted to run. In addition the rioters saturated one of the cars with petroleum and set fire to it amid the cheers and yells of thousands of rioters crowding around the overturned cars. The men on strike demand more wages and fewer working hours, and in order to enforce their demands commenced rioting yesterday, and burned several cars which they had previously saturated with petroleum. The rioters also tore up the horse car tracks in a number of places, cheered on in their work of destruction by thousands of persons who seemed to be in sympathy with the stikers. The rioting was renewed last night, when a number of additional cars were burned and all traffic on the street

The employes of the car lines refuse to go to work unless the lines are guarded by troops. The strikers this afternoon tore up more of the horse car tracks in several places. Placards were posted by the strik-ers, saying that they depend upon the support of the general public in order to enable them to triumph over the companies.

The strikers have issued a manifesto urging the men to continue the strike, and have written to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, asking for assistance, and recalling the 150,000

### NO RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

francs which were given to the strikers of

Mr. Gladstone Says the Evicted Tennts' Bills Cannot Be Considered. LONDON, Nov. 6.-The parliamentary secretary of the Colonial Office, Mr. Sydney Buxton, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to questions regarding the disturbances in Matabeleland, said that the latest information received by the government was that King Lobengula was not a fugitive, but was still hostile. According to Mr. Buxton, the war cannot be said to have erded, and no action taken on the spot will prejudice the government's final decision

as to the future of Matabeleland. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Labouchere, said that the government had no intention of setting apart a day to discuss the Matabeleland question, as Mr. Labouchere proposed.

Mr. Labouchere then said that he would take steps at the earliest opportunity to obtain a day for the discussion of this im-

portant matter. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. John Redmond, said that no bill for the relief of evicted tenants could be introduced during

the present session. Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, replying to Sir George Baden-Powell, said that the representations made regarding the seizure of the Henrietta in Bering sea were confined to a protest against the action of the United States authorities. Sir Edward, continuing, said that it would seem reasonable to await the result of the trial before making claims. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question from Mr. John Redmond as to whether, in view

of the widespread anxiety existing in Ireland, the government would not reconsider its decision to not introduce a tenant relief bill during the present session, and as to whether, if it could not deal with the whole question this year, fully and effectively, it would propose a renewal of Clause 13 of the land act of 1891, said that the government felt it to be its duty to confine the business of the present sittings to the parish council bills and the employer's liability bill, as well as to the final disposition of bills passed during the earlier portions of the session The government, Mr. Gladstone added, proposes to reserve the power of taking up any nencontentious bill if there was a pressing necessity for so doing and if it was the general desire of the House to do so. In Mr. Gladstone's opinion, the compulsory element involved in the evicted tenants' bills put them outside of the agreement arrived at that no contentious business should be taken up. The Premier then reminded the House of the statement made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. John Morley, that a bill for the reifef of evicted tenants would be introduced during the next

Mr. Thomas Sexton reminded the House that both sides had agreed that Clause 13 of the land act of 1891 could not be regarded Chief Secretary Morley said that he was willing to introduce a bill to that effect if

the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, the Conservative leader, would consent to it. Mr. Balfour, in reply, said that it was quite impossible to give his opinion regarding a fraction of the respecting the evicted tenants. Continuing, Mr. Balfour remarked that if the government was ready to say that its whole policy consisted of the renewal of that particular clause, he would be very glad to consider the matter. But to ask him to give his opinion upon what was avowedly a fragmentary part of a larger policy was hardly parliamentary, and Mr. Balfour could not possibly give his assent to the introduction of a fragmentary bill. (Opposition cheers.)

# FOR ENGLISH CONSUMPTION.

Embassador Bayard Talks on Comity and Collins on the Tariff.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6 .- The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Town Hall, this evening, in honor of Thomas F. Bayard, the American embassador. Responding to a toast to his health, Mr. Bayard said that he was proud of the courtesy extended him by the Lord Mayor and the municipal officers of Liverpool, because of the reprezentative office he held. He felt that international comity was little more than international courtesy. This was new recognized to the extent that civilized nations agreed to execute the laws of friendly nations within their own borders when this could be done without injury to their own He visited a restaurant a few days ago interests. The strongest feeling that he experienced in coming to England was that every advantage should accrue to this country that was not prejudicial to his own. If the doctrine of comity were properly expanded it would form a grand bond of union between all mankind, and would cause the extension of the best principles of Christian civilization. He knew of no country with which he was so anxious to see the principle of comity established and applied in every possible kind of contract

as with England. Gen. Patrick Collins, the United States consul-general, responded to the toast, "The commercial interests of both countries." General Collins mentioned the fact that trade had improved in the United States, and said that its renewal would be felt here if Englishmen showed themselves to be as wise as their Am. ican cousins. The action of Congress in repealing the silver purchase act had simplified the situation. Manufacturing concerns were reopening, and buying and selling in the United States were beginning again in their old fashion. The speaker said that he noticed on this side a mistaken opinion was held as to what future legislation in the United States was likely to be. He would beg permission to say, as an American, that whatever tariff legislation might be projected, it would not be in the intrest of Europe, but of the American people. Their first sentiment was patriotism. National patriotism was selfish,

out it in England, and nobody found fault. It had sometimes been charged on this side of the water that the legislation to be enacted by Congress would be free trade. Well, it costs something to support the government, and even the little States of the government. Whatever, in its wisdom, Congress might see fit to do, it would be that which would produce the best effects on commerce, the least derangement of present industries and the greatest happiness to the people of America. General Collins said he believed that in his country customs duties and import duties would be levied for a much longer time than their grandchildren would live, and he believed that when but one man was left in America he probably would be found near the customs house in New York, binocular in hand, searching the harbor and wondering what ship was com-ing in, and speculating in regard to the duty to be levied on the goods aboard, but till that time his country would be connected with Liverpool. The motto of the United States was "Peace and commerce with all nations; good will towards all; entangling alliances with none."

His Body Eaten by Hyenas.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.-The National Zeitung has eccived a letter from Jaffa, a town of Palestine, under date of Oct. 26, which states that the body of a German named Mcissner, who was lately wandering in Palestine, was discovered, on Oct. 24, partially mangled by hyenas. It is evident that Meissner had committed suicide. Meissner, it is believed, was the bank messenger from whom Rector Ahlwardt, who was sentenced in Leipsic, for libeling the firm of Loewe & Co., obtained the papers which reflected on Loewe. Meissner often denounced Ahlwardt and his associates, who, he declared, had tempted him to theft of the documents and thereby accomplished

Socialist Newspapers Confiscated. BERLIN, Nov. 6 .- The entire issue of the Socialist, which contained an article headed: "The Right to Live," which, it was claimed, openly incited people to commit theft, has been confiscated. The copies of a book entitled "La Cour de Berlin," by Memonis, cf Paris, have been seized at the different book sellers' stores, owing, it is said, to the fact that the work was treasonable. The editor of the Socialist paper, Schleswig-Holsteinshe Volks Zeitung, has been sentenced at Kiel to two months' imprisonment for libeling various public officials.

Expects Protection.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 6.-The seizure of the New South Wales mineral exhibit at the world's fair at Chicago is regarded here as having been obtained by Sells circus merely as an advertising dodge. The Prime Minister, to-day, appeared at the colonial office and declared that the colony of New South Wales being the guest of the United States at the fair, would expect the protection of the American government.

Dukes and Princes Caught. LONDON, Nov. 6 .- A public examination of the affairs of Hallett & Co., agents and bankers, show liabilities amounting to \$725, 000. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, Prince Henry of Battenburg and most of the prominent naval officers are among the unsecured creditors. William Hallett attributes his failure to financiering the Dalziel News Agency to the extent of over \$200,000.

Cable Notes.

The Turkish regular troops have suppressed the Arnaut rising at Prisrend. Prince Albrecht, regent of Brunswick, is seriously ill of influenza at Canenz, in St-

Water will be admitted to the whole ength of the Manchester ship canal today. It is expected that it will take two weeks to fill the canal. The first steamer is expected to make the passage from Liverpool to Manchester on Dec. 1. Emperor William has issued a private

order to the German army in connection with the recent gambling scandals disclosed by the trial just ended at Hanover. The Emperor condemns gambling in the most severe terms, and threatens heavy punishment to those officers who engage in

Lieutenant Von Meyerick, who was most prominently connected with the gambling fraud trials in Germany, and who was recently convicted and sentenced to four wears' imprisonment, was found dead in is cell yesterday, having committed suicide by hanging. Lieutenant Von Meyerick was distinguished officer of the Landwehr Cavalry, and was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle.

### WILL PLEAD INSANITY.

Assassin Prendergast's Attorneys Will Try to Prove Their Client Is Insane.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 .- Mayor Harrison's assassin. Patrick Eugene Prendergast, appeared for trial to-day, but, on the request of attorneys secured for him by his brother, a letter carrier, the case was continued by Judge Dunne until Nov. 27. The lawyers for the defense stated that they desired time to study the case. Prendergast's at torneys are R. A. Wade, of Chicago, and Robert Essex, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Wade, the principal counsel for th lefense, is the claim attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad, but there is no reason to suppose the coincidence has anything to do with Prendergast's alleged motive having been Mayor Harrison's supposed anti-railroad track elevation policy, Mr. Wade is also attorney for the Hawthorne race track. In court to-day Mr Wade admitted that the defense would be a plea of insanity. The chief ground on which the court granted a continuance was that it would be necessary to send to distant States for witnesses regarding the early life and habits of the defendant.

As a drawing attraction Prendergast is failure. The public seems to take little interest in him. It was well known that his case was to be called for trial before Judge Dunne to-day, but only a comparatively small crowd was in attendance. The assassin does not take hold on public interest like other criminal celebrities, and to-day's proceedings, which lasted perhaps half an hour, were utterly devoid of the features dear to sensation lovers.

# OBITUARY.

Tschaikowsky, the Russian Composer, Falls a Victim to Asiatic Cholera. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.-Peter

Tschalkowsky, the Russian composer, is dead. He was born May 25, 1840, at Volkinck. Tschaikowsky was one of the artists of the Russian school who was best known abroad. He is said to have sometimes lacked originality, and to have sought his inspirations in the works of Schumann, Wagner or Bewlioz.

It now seems that the death of the comoser Tschaikowsky was due to cholera. and drank some water which had not previously been beiled. He died the next day of Asiatic cholera. The Czar, after having been informed of the composer's sickness, had constant bulletins sent to him regarding the sufferer's condition, and expressed great regret at his death.

Capt. John McClure.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 5.-Captain John McClure, one of the pioneer Ohio river steamboatmen, died at his home, on Wheeling island, aged nearly seventy-eight. He had owned and commanded many boats and, during the war, was commodore of the government's Kanawha and Tennessee river transport and supply fleets. He owned the McClure House in this city and was a wealthy man with interests in many public enterprises.

Sir Andrew Clark, M. D. LONDON, Nov. 7. - Sir Andrew Clark died at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was Mr. Gladston's physician and one of the most distinguished men in the medical pro-

Gave an Egg for a Stamp.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Nov. 5.—A little child walked into the postoffice at Mazeppa today with an egg in its hand. It lisped to the mail dispenser that it wanted a stamp if they pleased. They had not been with- and would give an egg in payment. This

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Aium. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard. led to an investigation, and the child's mother, Mrs. C. E. Edwards, was found to be in a destitute condition. She had no money and had sent the child with an egg to the postoffice for a stamp, intending to notify Mount Carmel friends of her want. The husband is missing from home.

ONE "BUILDING" DOWN.

The Souvenir Coin Structure at the World's Fair Dismantled.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6. - One building came down and the national commission adjourned is the news from the White City to-day. The building was the model of the United States Treasury Building, built of souvenir coins, that was situated in the rotunda of the Administration Building. The coins in the edifice that remain unsold aggregate something like 50,000 half dollars. These will go into the exposition treasury, and will be retailed until the demand is exhausted at \$1 apiece. What is left will be returned to the United States

mint for redemption at face value. The national commission adjourned sine die to-day. President Palmer will now convene the executive committee, which will act for the commission, with full power. This committee will decide whether or not the agricultural implements which were not in the field contest are to have an examination for an award, and many other questions which the national commission had to give up because of the absence of a

### G. B. SWIFT ELECTED

A Republican Alderman Chosen Mayor Pro Tem. of Chicago.

Received 62 Votes to 5 Cast for McGillin -Special Election to Be Held Next Month.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 .- The wrangle over the election of a Mayor pro tem. was settled to-night by the choice of Alderman George B. Swift, he receiving 62 votes to 5 for Alderman McGillin, one blank being cast. The Democratic aldermen remained in the Council chamber until 7:30, the time set for the regular meeting. This was to keep McGillin in the chair on the plea that the original meeting, of which he had been chairman, had not adjourned. The Republican aldermen were locked up in a room half a square from the City Hall to keep away from the sergeant-at-arms, who had been instructed by the Democrats to bring them over to the meeting. At 7:30 to-night the Republican aldermen, followed by a small army of their adherents, marched in column of twos to the Council chamber, where they were greeted with loud cheers and laughter by the waiting Democrats, Leaders of the two factions quietly got together and it was decided to avoid any possible repetition of the scenes of last Saturday. Everything was wiped off the slate. A new vote was taken. McGillin having, on motion of a Republican alderman, been chosen chairman, appointed as tellers the four aldermen who acted in that capacity at Saturday's election. There were sixty-eight aldermen present, two from each of the thirty-four wards. When the vote was over, sixty-nine votes had been cast, one alderman having thrown in a vote for both Swift and McGillin, The vote stood: Swift, 50; McGillin, 19, After some discussion it was decided to call another vote, which gave Swift 62, McGillin one blank ballot being cast. Alderman Swift at once presented his bond, which was made out on Saturday's election, and he was sworn in as Mayor pro tem. The special election for Mayor will be held next

### HUNTING DOWN BANDITS.

Men and Bloodhounds in Search of Arkansas Train Robbers.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 6.- The men engaged in hunting down the Iron Mountain train robbers have been in their saddles for the past forty-eight hours. The robbers are in close quarters, not far from Jamestown, where the posse has them surrounded. If they attempt to break through the circle it will be at the risk of their lives, as the hunters are becoming desperate. The jail birds were visited again this morning. They are becoming gloomy and despondent. There are indications that the realization of their crime is just dawning upon them. Today both Lemons and Arnett appeared fretful. United States Marshal Abner Gaines returned this morning from the scene of the train robbery, where he had been since last Saturday morning. He reports that nearly one hundred men are in pursuit of the bandits, who are now on foot and moving in a southwesterly direction. He feels confident that the robbers will be run down very soon. At daybreak this morning a posse met four robbers near Weckerly's They fired upon and pursued them so closely that within an hour the robbers abandoned their provisions. They dropped three overcoats and hats in their flight on foot. Jewelry, watches, etc., were found in the coats and saddle pockets. Bloodhounds were put on their trail at noon, and they were tollowed five miles, when the dogs were turned back, driven by one of the Weckerlys, as is supposed, and the trail was lost. A special received here at 10 o'clock from Batesville says: At 3 p. m. a telephone message was received from Dr. Weaver at Jamestown stating that two more of the horses belonging to the bandits had been captured. The posse came upon the place where the bandits had camped the night before and found some express way bills and a lot of watch crystals. Shortly after 3 o'clock part of the posse came in sight of the bandits and fired one solitary shot. Nothing has been heard from the seat of war. The bandits are without overcoats and some without hats. They have no way of getting provisions and are short on ammunition. The man supposed to be Arnett told the jailor they might break his neck, but it would not move him to make a statement. His "pal" seems to show signs of weakening and suggested that they might be mobbed. "Well let them hang us," said-Arnett, "they can't eat us."

# MAY NOT GET HIS FLEET.

Peixoto's War Ships May Be Refused Clearance Papers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.- The work of fitting out a new navy for Brazil goes on as fast as men can do the work. The Destroyer is in the dry dock to-day being scraped and made ready for sea service. Preparations on El Cid are nearing completion, and this afternoon work was begun on the Britannia. The other ships will follow, and it is said that by Nov. 12 the fleet will be ready for sea. It is said that negotiations are pending for the Ward line steamship City of Washington, but no one at the office of the line would either affirm or deny the story this morning. The only real difficulty is a possible complication which may arise from the action on the part of Mr. Lassoe, of the Ericsson Coast-defense Company, who threatens to get out an injunction to prevent the closing of the sale of the Destroy .. On the other hand, Mr. Flint said to-day he anticipated no serious trouble in regard to the Destroyer or her gun, and he confiedently expects she will put to sea with El Cid. None of the ships bought by Flint & Co. for the Brazilian government, with the exception of El Cid and the Feissen, have as yet been registered by their new owners at the custom house, and there is reason to believe that none will be allowed to leave port when the time for salling arrives. It is rumored that Collector Kilbreth is quite likely to refuse El Cid and the other ships clearance papers, on the grounds that

sailors, and with the express purpose of going to Brazil to fight. This is contracy to the United States laws.

the crews have been secured from American

Explosion of a Magazine. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- Secretary Herbert has received a dispatch from Captain Picking, of the cruiser Charleston, now at Rio de Janeiro, which confirms the press dispatches of an explosion of a powder magazine, in which several men were killed and injured. The dispatch was in cipheand read as follows: "There was an explosion of a large quantity of powder belong- at the time of adjournment was that this ing to the insurgents, on Governor's island, would be paid before there were any aplast Friday evening. Two British naval officers, a boatswain and one man were killed. A fireman was wounded seriously. They were getting sand near the magazine in which the powder was stored. Adm al Melto blame for the disaster."

# LIKE BANQUO'S GHOST

The White Metal Specter Will Not Down in the Halls of Congress.

Radical Silverites Do Not Propose to Let an Opportunity Pass to Parade It-Voorhees May Assist.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. - Those people who supposed that the repeal of the purchase clause of the silver act would forever lay the white-metal ghost are doomed to disappointment. The silver question promises to cut as big a figure at the coming session of Congress as it did at the extraordinary meeting. Some Senators, however, do not take this view. Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who is third in order of precedence of the members of the committee on finance, and who was one of the foremost of the Southern champions of silver in the recent debate in the Senate, is not inclined to believe that the silver question will be seriously revived in Congress early in the approaching regular session. "Do you think," he was asked, "that there is any truth in the report that Senator Voorhees will introduce a free-coinage

In explanation of this query it should be stated that there has for the past week been a story current about the Senate that Mr. Voorhees had said that he would present such a bill with the opening of the regular session. His record is that of silyer advocate, and even during the control over the bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act he always professed to have as great interest in the white metal as before. When questioned upon the subject of his future intentions with regard to financial legislation, Mr. Voorhees parried the blow by asking: "Do

bill at the beginning of the session?"

you suppose I am a one-bill man?" But he declined to outline his intentions. Mr. Harris, replying to the question concerning Mr. Voorhees's intentions, said: "I am sure I cannot say what Mr. Voorhees will do, but I should not be surprised at all if he should introduce a free-coinage bill, as is reported. Such an act would not be inconsistent. I have said on the floor of the Senate that Mr. Voorhees is as strong a believer in silver as I am, and in making that statement I put on record my honest convictions." Senator Harris also expressed the opinion that there would be a determined effort to have the State bank tax repealed, and thought there was a fair chance of securing this legislation.

The silver Senators who stood out for so many weeks against unconditional repeal in the Senate appear to be congratulating themselves over the fruition of their labors They state that their long opposition to following the mandates of the administration and the majority has served the purpose of calling the attention of the American public to the real questions at issue, and that to this public they will now appeal for a virdication of the actions of the silver Senators and Representatives in Congress They contend that the success of the financial doctrines for which they labor can only be achieved by a general awakening of the masses to the gravity of the situation. Public interest in the question and the desire of the mediocre intellect to devote itself to the study of the financial problem has, they say, been intensified by the long struggie which took place in the two houses of Congress.

PLANS OF THE SILVER MEN.

When the House and Senate reconvene on

Dec. 4 in regular session it is the plan of the silver men to keep the financial question well to the front at every stage of the session, and it will be found playing a part in the discussion of every great issue between the parties, from the tariff question to the repeal of the federal election laws. Now that the silver-purchase law is repealed, the President is to be called upon to show his fealty to the spirit of the last Democratic platform by favoring financial legislation looking to the restoration of silver to its old-time realm. Every stage of the tariff discussion will be punctuated by pertinent queries from the silver men tending to prove that the demonetization of silver, and not the McKinley tariff, is responsible for the commercial depression of the time. The proposition for an issue of bonds to meet the embarrassments of a depleted treasury, and, indeed, every great ublic question that comes before the next Congress for solution, will find opposed to its consideration a band of silver men who will combat the adjustment of any and all grievances until the cause of silver receives the attention of the Fifty-third Congress. Indeed, the ultimate policy of the silver men may assume the role of organized obstructionists in the attempt to force from the American Congress the same consideration for silver that Parnell and his Irish followers finally wrested from the British Parliament in the years that are cone. Both parties are fully aware of this possibility, and both parties are viewing with increased anxiety the successive moves of those Senators and Representatives who, s Populists, Republicans or Democrats, have all banded together in the great struggle for free coinage or an increased volame of currency. Populists or third party are showing phenomenal gains, and for the first time in history there really appears to be much trepidation in the minds of the Democratic

In the States of Virginia, Georgia, as indeed throughout the South generally, the eaders lest the historic old commonwealth of Virginia should actually go for the Populist ticket at to-morrow's election. In Georgia the third party, under the aggressive leadership of "Tom" Watson, is fully organized and already preparing for the election of 1894, when the Populist leaders declare they will carry the State, defeat Speaker Crisp and elect a Legislature that will send Watson to the United States Senate. To offset the tremendous accession to the third party ranks in the South the Senators and Representatives from those States are wildly anxious to repeal the 10-po-cent. tax on State bank currency, but here they are met with the opposition of Chairman Springer, of the committee on banking and currency, and other leading Democrats of the North who fail to share the Southern view upon this phase of the financial question. Altogether the absorbing question of finance appears likely to play almost as important part in the next session as it has in the past, and those who consider the tariff the paramount issue have already realized that much of the embarrassment to be overcome by the ways and means committee in forcing its bill through the House will arise from the complications and dissensions that have grown out of the silver question and the repeal of the

Sherman act. STRAINED RELATIONS. Another thing that may influence legislation this winter is the strained relations between the House and Senate. The Senate feels that the refusal of the House to extend the time for adjournment last Friday for an hour and a half in order that it might act upon the nominations still before it was an act of discourtesy. The House considers that the request came too late for it to act upon its rules although the Speaker and Mr. Catchings, member of the committee on rules, did all that was possible under the circumstances. It is held, however, that the House is responsible for its rules and the action of its members, and if the rules allowed any member to draw the whole House into an act of discourtesy toward the Senate the House as a body is responsible. On the other hand it is claimed that the Senate had the power in its own hands to extend the time of the session. It might have sent to the House a message that it had reconsidered the vote by which it had agreed to adjournment which would have still continued the session until the Senate was ready to adjourn. Leading members of the House assert that with this weapon at hand the Senate had nothing to complain of, as a similar request on the part of the House for an extension of the time for adjournment might have suffered defeat in the Senate under the Senate rules if several Senators had been disposed to kill it. The real difference between the Senate and the House is over the proposition to pay the clerks of the Senators during the months of October and November, 1890. The Senate claims the right to regulate its own internal affairs and expenditures and accords the same right to the House. It is cited that when the Sergeantat-arms of the House left with \$75,000 belonging to members, the money being that which was the personal property of the members and not actually government funds, that the House proposed and the Senate without objection agreed to an appropriation for the entire sum. When the buse appropriated and proposed to pay its clerks and clerus to members the Senate assented and there was no difficulty on that score. The Senate claims that it contracted the debt of 1890 and feels in honor bound

to pay it, and the temper of the Senators

propriations put through this Congress,

On the other hand, the members of the House say that the Senate is takin the at-

titude of coercing the House into making

an appropriation which it thinks unjust and

forcing the House to acknowledge that the

Senate had the right to make the expendi-



ONE ENJOYS

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ture; or giving the House the alternative of defeating all other appropriations and starving the government. The admission of new States is a question that will also give rise to acrimonious debate during the coming session. Bills have now been reported from the House committee on Territories providing for the admission of three new States-Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. There is now pending the bill introduced by Delegate Flynn for the admission of Oklahoma. It is expected that there will be something of a contest over this proposition. There are two factions in the Indian Territory which are interested in the admission. One wants Indian Territory admitted as a portion of the State of Oklahoma, and there is another which wants this section known as Indian Territory to remain in its present condition. Delegate Flynn says it is of no particular moment to him. If the people of Indian Territory do not want to come into the Union then he wants Oklahoma admitted as a separate State. Before leaving for home he said that he would press his bill as soon as Congress reassembled. Speaking of the rights of Oklahoma to statehood he said that there were in Indian Territory and Oklahoma 700,000 people, but if Oklacoma should come in separately she would have a population of 300,000 people, all of whom would be firstclass citizens. He thinks that it would be a great injustice to the people of Oklahoma to deny them admission as a State when the Territory has the requisite population and resources to entitle them to those

privileges. Populist Allen Talks. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.-Senator William V. Allen arrived here this morning from Washington. He said he will remain in the State possibly ten days before returning to Washington. Speaking of probable legislative action, he said he anticipates a lively session, as it seems to be a fight of the South and West against the avarice of the East, and he was of the opinion that this feeling will influence all legislation. Concerning the money question, Senator Allen said: "A silver bill-16 to 1 ratio-will be introduced at the regular session of Congress. Some who voted for unconditional repeal will vote for the bill, but I have little hope of the bill becoming law. I think the sliver question must be enacted upon by the people in the next congressional election. I believe that members of Congress who are favorable to free silver will be elected in all parts of the country. I think the majority will then be overwhelming and the redemption of silver will then be assurred." Asked as to the nature of tariff legislation, he said he predicted a modification of the McKinley law, but did not believe i will be a radical modification. He thought it would be of an experimental nature, very mild at first, and could then be further whittled off as occasion might seem

# GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Warmer; fair; increasing southerly winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6. Time, | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A. M. 30,32 40 72 Calm. Clear. 7 P. M. 30.24 54 50 East. Clear. Maximum temperature, 65; minimum temperature, 36. The following is a comparative state-

Nov. 6, 1893: Normal.... 50 0.00 Mean.... Departure from normal..... -0.12Excess or deficiency since Nov. 1 -0.59-70Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -4.48C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

ment of the temperature and precipitation for

Work of Firebugs. At 12 o'clock last night the barn of E Simmons, No. 629 North Meridian street, was partially destroyed by fire. The tower sighted flames issuing from the roof, and sent in an alarm. A house adjoining the structure was in danger of burning, but was saved by prompt work of the department. The loss to the barn was estimated at \$100. Undoubtedly the flames originated by fire-

Cut in Painters' Wages.

A mass meeting of union painters will be held to-night at Macmont Hall to discuss a reduction of wages from 30 to 25 cents an hour, notice of which the men found posted in the various shops yesterday morning. Many of the members of the union declare that a strike will ensue unless the former scale is restored. The boss painters say the scale will stand, strike or no strike.

# Demand Increasing

The demand is constantly increasing for



This is accounted for by the fact that Dr. Price's flavors are just as as represented-free from poisonous oils and ethers, are true to nature, made from the finest fruits, of delicate taste, and of the greatest strength attainable. The housewife who uses them once will never purchase the cheap substitutes.

The Entire

Stock of Jacobs & Sachs, Cincinnati, bought by us way below manufacturer's cost. They were placed on sale yesterday noon, and are going like wildfire. Among them are hundreds of very fine Pants, which cost you but

which is 77c less than they cost to manufacture. Prices range at

\$1.69, \$1.98, \$2.69, \$3.48 and \$3.98.

# A Word

TO BUSINESS MEN

You want to increase your trade and THE JOURNAL can help you. Its columns are open to you at reasonable rates, and if you will persistently and judiciously tell people what you have to sell you will get customers, in spite of hard times. TELEPHONE 238, and a solicitor will call, who will give you information about your advertising business that will be worth money to you.

NOW IS THE TIME.

# FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

125 North Delaware St. TELEPHONE 564.

WANTED-AGENTS. MAN WANTED-SALARY AND EXpenses; permanent place; whole or part time. Apply at once. BROWN BROS.

CO., Nurserymen, Chicago. AGENTS-Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The New Patent Ink Erasing Pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from \$25 to \$125 per week. For further particulars write the MONROE ERAS-ING MFG. CO., X 840, La Crosse, Wis. WANTED-AGENTS-How would you like

to make \$250 before "Xmas?" We can put you in the way, and will prove it or forfeit \$500; this announcement may be your stepping stone to a fortune if taken advantage of at once. Address "MANU-FACTURERS," Box 5308, Boston, Mass. WANTED-AGENTS-Bright, intelligent man or woman to take the general agency of one-half or less of this State for canvassing sale of an educational article of merit and novelty. Only responsible persons need respond. Call to-day from 9 to 11 or 2 to 4 at Room 27, Grand Hotel. An excellent opportunity.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-Indianapolis National Bank deposits. NEWTON TODD, 7 Ingalls Block. WANTED-A good man with a few hundred dollars to engage in the monumenta! business with a practical mechanic; here is a splendid opportunity to engage in, a good paying business. Address H, Business, Journal office. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-A large block of stock in the First National Bank of Frankfort, Indlana. This bank has earned in the twenty-two years of its existence, and divided among its shareholders and set aside to surplus, some \$600,000, or three times its capital of \$200,000. Address, Lock Box 84, Frankfort, Ind.

FINANCIAL. 

LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-On first mortgage. THOS. C. MOORE, 64 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 per cent. HORACE M'KAY, Room II, Talbott & New's Block. LOANS-Sums of \$100 to \$100,000. City property and farms.

C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds, THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR RENT. \_\_\_\_\_ FOR RENT-Pleasant down stairs front room: two gentlemen or married couple. 550 North Illinois street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. ANNOUNCEMENT-Astrology. Dr. Ellis, astrologer, tells the past, present and future, gives information on all subjects to learn what best to do. If sick or in trouble, consult the Doctor at once, Room 5, Ryan's Block, Tennessee street

and Indiana avenue. ANNOUNCEMENT-The following prices have been established by the hackmen of Funeral Services - Hackloads, Crown

South Yard...... 2.00 Weddings-Hacks ... 200 Riding loads, backs for first hour ...... 1.00 Each additional hour...... 75 Coupes, first hour...... 1.00 Theater loads, carriages..... 1.56 Coupes ...... 1.00 Transfers to and from Union Station.... 25

Horace F. Wood, Cooper & Wood, Booth's stables, John W. Snowden, O. H. Gregory, Nageleison & Loring. Lee Holtzman, Frank A. Beck, James M. Jones, W. H. Williams, Peter Egan.